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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/722,988

Applicant(s)

SUZUKI ET AL.

Examiner

Haresh N. Patel

Art Unit

2154

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-116 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-116 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 26 November 2003, 06/16/06
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-116 are subject to examination.

Priority

2. Applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or (f), is acknowledged.

Specification

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The present title is too broad and not sufficient for proper classification of the claimed subject matter.

Drawings

4. The figures submitted on the filing date of this application are acknowledged.

Information Disclosure Statement

5. An initialed and dated copy of the applicant's IDS form 1449, is attached to the instant Office action, please see attachments section of the attached form PTO-326 containing paper dates.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. Claims 95-116 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to a non-statutory subject matter. The claimed program is not tangibly embodied in a computer storage medium such as memory, etc that is hardware.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Following claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 5, 11 and similar claims recite the limitations, “can be”. These limitations are indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(c) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9. Claims 1-116 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(c) as being anticipated by Beyda, 2003/0233415.

10. Referring to claim 1 Beyda, discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) determining a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 1); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

11. Referring to claim 2, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

12. Referring to claim 3, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in

said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

13. Referring to claim 4, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

14. Referring to claim 5, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

15. Referring to claim 6, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 2); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail

address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

16. Referring to claim 7, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

17. Referring to claim 8, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

18. Referring to claim 9, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

19. Referring to claim 10, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

20. Referring to claim 11, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

21. Referring to claim 12, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 2); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

22. Referring to claim 13, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

23. Referring to claim 14, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

24. Referring to claim 15, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

25. Referring to claim 16, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

26. Referring to claim 17, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

27. Referring to claim 18, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server from said terminal (e.g., page 1); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

28. Referring to claim 19, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

29. Referring to claim 20, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail

address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

30. Referring to claim 21, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

31. Referring to claim 22, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

32. Referring to claim 23, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the

received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

33. Referring to claim 24, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses the step of, (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

34. Referring to claim 25, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

35. Referring to claim 26, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

36. Referring to claim 27, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

37. Referring to claim 28, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

38. Referring to claim 29, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

39. Referring to claim 30, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

40. Referring to claim 31, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

41. Referring to claim 32, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

42. Referring to claim 33, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of

said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

43. Referring to claim 34, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

44. Referring to claim 35, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user (e.g., page 1), comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver, and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said server including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which stores a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

45. Referring to claim 36, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

46. Referring to claim 37, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

47. Referring to claim 38, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 2).

48. Referring to claim 39, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

49. Referring to claim 40, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said server including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which records a mail

address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

50. Referring to claim 41, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said server further includes (e) a seventh system which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

51. Referring to claim 42, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

52. Referring to claim 43, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

53. Referring to claim 44, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

54. Referring to claim 45, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

55. Referring to claim 46, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said server including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which records a mail

address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

56. Referring to claim 47, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said server further includes (e) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

57. Referring to claim 48, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2)

58. Referring to claim 49, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2)

59. Referring to claim 50, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

60. Referring to claim 51, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

61. Referring to claim 52, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 1), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); and (b) an eighth device which transmits said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server (e.g., page 1),

said server including: (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

62. Referring to claim 53, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

63. Referring to claim 54, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein Said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

64. Referring to claim 55, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user

instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 2).

65. Referring to claim 56, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

66. Referring to claim 57, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 1), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); and (b) a second device which transmits a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1), said server including: (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

67. Referring to claim 58, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses (e) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

68. Referring to claim 59, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

69. Referring to claim 60, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

70. Referring to claim 61, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user

instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

71. Referring to claim 62, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

72. Referring to claim 63, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 1), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); and (b) a second device which transmits a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1), said server including: (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 2); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

73. Referring to claim 64, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses (c) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

74. Referring to claim 65, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

75. Referring to claim 66, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

76. Referring to claim 67, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user

instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

77. Referring to claim 68, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

78. Referring to claim 69, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which stores a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

79. Referring to claim 70, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

80. Referring to claim 71, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

81. Referring to claim 72, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 2).

82. Referring to claim 73, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

83. Referring to claim 74, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which,

when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); (d) a ninth device which, when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2); and (e) a tenth device which converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

84. Referring to claim 75, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

85. Referring to claim 76, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

86. Referring to claim 77, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user

instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

87. Referring to claim 78, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

88. Referring to claim 79, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); (d) a ninth device which, when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2); and (e) a tenth device which converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

89. Referring to claim 80, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device

receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

90. Referring to claim 81, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

91. Referring to claim 82, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

92. Referring to claim 83, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

93. Referring to claim 84, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a second device which receives an interim mail address issued in a terminal of a user, and a

threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, from said terminal (e.g., page 1); (b) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (c) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

94. Referring to claim 85, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 2).

95. Referring to claim 86, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

96. Referring to claim 87, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a second device which receives a mail address of a user, an interim mail address issued in a terminal of said user, a mail address of a mail-receiver, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, from said terminal, and stores them in a mail-address recording table (e.g., page 1); (b) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving

e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (c) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

97. Referring to claim 88, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

98. Referring to claim 89, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

99. Referring to claim 90, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

100. Referring to claim 91, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a second device which receives a mail address of a user, an interim mail address issued in a terminal of said user, a mail address of a mail- receiver, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, from said terminal, and stores them in a mail-address recording table (e.g., page 1); (b) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (c) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

101. Referring to claim 92, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

102. Referring to claim 93, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user

instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

103. Referring to claim 94, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

104. Referring to claim 95, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) determining a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid(e.g., page 1); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail- receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

105. Referring to claim 96, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

106. Referring to claim 97, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

107. Referring to claim 98, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail- receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

108. Referring to claim 99, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

109. Referring to claim 100, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

110. Referring to claim 101, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

111. Referring to claim 102, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail- receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which

said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail- address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

112. Referring to claim 103, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

113. Referring to claim 104, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

114. Referring to claim 105, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid

when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

115. Referring to claim 106, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server from said terminal (e.g., page 1); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

116. Referring to claim 107, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

117. Referring to claim 108, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid

when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

118. Referring to claim 109, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid and (e.g., page 1) (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

119. Referring to claim 110, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said

mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

120. Referring to claim 111, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

121. Referring to claim 112, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

122. Referring to claim 113, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid; and (e.g., page 1) (d) when a mail address

of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (c.g., page 2).

123. Referring to claim 114, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (c.g., page 2).

124. Referring to claim 115, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (c.g., page 2).

125. Referring to claim 116, Beyda, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Beyda also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (c.g., page 2).

126. Claims 1-116 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(c) as being anticipated by Wittke et al., 2004/0059705.

127. Referring to claim 1 Wittke, discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 13); (b) determining a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 13); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 13); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

128. Referring to claim 2, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

129. Referring to claim 3, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

130. Referring to claim 4, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

131. Referring to claim 5, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

132. Referring to claim 6, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 13); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 13); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 23); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address

recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

133. Referring to claim 7, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

134. Referring to claim 8, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

135. Referring to claim 9, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

136. Referring to claim 10, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs

invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

137. Referring to claim 11, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

138. Referring to claim 12, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 13); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail- receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail- address recording table in a set (e.g., page 13); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 23); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

139. Referring to claim 13, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

140. Referring to claim 14, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

141. Referring to claim 15, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

142. Referring to claim 16, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

143. Referring to claim 17, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

144. Referring to claim 18, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 13); (b) transmitting said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server from said terminal (e.g., page 13); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 13); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

145. Referring to claim 19, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

146. Referring to claim 20, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said

interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

147. Referring to claim 21, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

148. Referring to claim 22, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

149. Referring to claim 23, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 13); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 13); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); and (d) when a mail address of a

transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

150. Referring to claim 24, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses the step of, (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

151. Referring to claim 25, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

152. Referring to claim 26, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

153. Referring to claim 27, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

154. Referring to claim 28, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

155. Referring to claim 29, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 13); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 13); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

156. Referring to claim 30, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

157. Referring to claim 31, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

158. Referring to claim 32, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

159. Referring to claim 33, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs

invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

160. Referring to claim 34, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

161. Referring to claim 35, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user (e.g., page 13), comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver, and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 13), said server including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 13); (b) a second device which stores a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 13); (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 13); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

162. Referring to claim 36, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from

said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

163. Referring to claim 37, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

164. Referring to claim 38, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 23).

165. Referring to claim 39, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

166. Referring to claim 40, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 13), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 13), said server

including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 13); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 13); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

167. Referring to claim 41, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said server further includes (e) a seventh system which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

168. Referring to claim 42, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from

said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

169. Referring to claim 43, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

170. Referring to claim 44, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 23).

171. Referring to claim 45, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

172. Referring to claim 46, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver (e.g., page 13), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 13), said server

including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 13); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 13); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

173. Referring to claim 47, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said server further includes (e) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

174. Referring to claim 48, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from

said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23)

175. Referring to claim 49, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23)

176. Referring to claim 50, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 23).

177. Referring to claim 51, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

178. Referring to claim 52, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver (e.g., page 13), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 13), said terminal

including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 13); and (b) an eighth device which transmits said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server (e.g., page 13), said server including: (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 13); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

179. Referring to claim 53, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

180. Referring to claim 54, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein Said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

181. Referring to claim 55, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 23).

182. Referring to claim 56, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

183. Referring to claim 57, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 13), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 13), said terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 13); and (b) a second device which transmits a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 13), said server including: (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said

interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

184. Referring to claim 58, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses (e) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

185. Referring to claim 59, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

186. Referring to claim 60, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

187. Referring to claim 61, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 23).

188. Referring to claim 62, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

189. Referring to claim 63, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 13), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 13), said terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 13); and (b) a second device which transmits a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 13), said server including: (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 23); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said

interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

190. Referring to claim 64, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses (e) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

191. Referring to claim 65, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

192. Referring to claim 66, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

193. Referring to claim 67, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 23).

194. Referring to claim 68, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

195. Referring to claim 69, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 13); (b) a second device which stores a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 13); (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 13); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

196. Referring to claim 70, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a

mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

197. Referring to claim 71, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

198. Referring to claim 72, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 23).

199. Referring to claim 73, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

200. Referring to claim 74, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 13); (b) a second device which records a

mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 13); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); (d) a ninth device which, when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 23); and (e) a tenth device which converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

201. Referring to claim 75, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

202. Referring to claim 76, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

203. Referring to claim 77, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 23).

204. Referring to claim 78, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

205. Referring to claim 79, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 13); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 13); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); (d) a ninth device which, when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 23); and (e) a tenth device which converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

206. Referring to claim 80, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

207. Referring to claim 81, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

208. Referring to claim 82, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 23).

209. Referring to claim 83, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

210. Referring to claim 84, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) a second device which receives an interim mail address issued in a terminal of a user, and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, from said terminal (e.g., page 13); (b) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 13); and (c) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

211. Referring to claim 85, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 23).

212. Referring to claim 86, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

213. Referring to claim 87, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 13), comprising: (a) a second device which receives a mail address of a user, an interim mail address issued in a terminal of said user, a mail address of a mail-receiver, and a maximum number by which said

user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, from said terminal, and stores them in a mail-address recording table (e.g., page 13); (b) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); and (c) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

214. Referring to claim 88, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

215. Referring to claim 89, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 23).

216. Referring to claim 90, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

217. Referring to claim 91, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 13), comprising:

(a) a second device which receives a mail address of a user, an interim mail address issued in a terminal of said user, a mail address of a mail- receiver, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, from said terminal, and stores them in a mail-address recording table (e.g., page 13); (b) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); and (c) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

218. Referring to claim 92, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

219. Referring to claim 93, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 23).

220. Referring to claim 94, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 23).

221. Referring to claim 95, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 13); (b) determining a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid(e.g., page 13); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 13); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

222. Referring to claim 96, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

223. Referring to claim 97, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

224. Referring to claim 98, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 13); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail- receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 13); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table

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and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

225. Referring to claim 99, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

226. Referring to claim 100, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

227. Referring to claim 101, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

228. Referring to claim 102, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g.,

page 13), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 13); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail- receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail- address recording table in a set (e.g., page 13); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 13); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

229. Referring to claim 103, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

230. Referring to claim 104, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

231. Referring to claim 105, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

232. Referring to claim 106, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 13); (b) transmitting said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server from said terminal (e.g., page 13); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 13); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

233. Referring to claim 107, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

234. Referring to claim 108, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

235. Referring to claim 109, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 13); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 13); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid and (e.g., page 13) (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

236. Referring to claim 110, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

237. Referring to claim 111, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

238. Referring to claim 112, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

239. Referring to claim 113, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Wittke also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 13), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 13); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a

mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 13); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid; and (e.g., page 13) (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 23).

240. Referring to claim 114, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 23).

241. Referring to claim 115, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 23).

242. Referring to claim 116, Wittke, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Wittke also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 23).

243. Claims 1-116 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(c) as being anticipated by Hall, 2004/0205173.

244. Referring to claim 1 Hall, discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) determining a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 1); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

245. Referring to claim 2, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

246. Referring to claim 3, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said

server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

247. Referring to claim 4, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

248. Referring to claim 5, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

249. Referring to claim 6, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 2); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail

address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

250. Referring to claim 7, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

251. Referring to claim 8, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

252. Referring to claim 9, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

253. Referring to claim 10, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

254. Referring to claim 11, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

255. Referring to claim 12, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail- address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 2); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

256. Referring to claim 13, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

257. Referring to claim 14, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

258. Referring to claim 15, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

259. Referring to claim 16, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

260. Referring to claim 17, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

261. Referring to claim 18, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server from said terminal (e.g., page 1); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

262. Referring to claim 19, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

263. Referring to claim 20, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail

address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

264. Referring to claim 21, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

265. Referring to claim 22, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

266. Referring to claim 23, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the

received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

267. Referring to claim 24, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses the step of, (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

268. Referring to claim 25, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

269. Referring to claim 26, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

270. Referring to claim 27, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

271. Referring to claim 28, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

272. Referring to claim 29, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

273. Referring to claim 30, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

274. Referring to claim 31, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

275. Referring to claim 32, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

276. Referring to claim 33, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of

said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

277. Referring to claim 34, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

278. Referring to claim 35, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user (e.g., page 1), comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver, and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said server including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which stores a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

279. Referring to claim 36, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

280. Referring to claim 37, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

281. Referring to claim 38, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 2).

282. Referring to claim 39, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

283. Referring to claim 40, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said server including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which records a mail

address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

284. Referring to claim 41, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said server further includes (e) a seventh system which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

285. Referring to claim 42, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

286. Referring to claim 43, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

287. Referring to claim 44, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

288. Referring to claim 45, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

289. Referring to claim 46, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said server including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which records a mail

address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

290. Referring to claim 47, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said server further includes (e) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

291. Referring to claim 48, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2)

292. Referring to claim 49, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2)

293. Referring to claim 50, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

294. Referring to claim 51, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

295. Referring to claim 52, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); and (b) an eighth device which transmits said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server (e.g., page 1),

said server including: (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

296. Referring to claim 53, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

297. Referring to claim 54, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein Said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

298. Referring to claim 55, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user

instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 2).

299. Referring to claim 56, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

300. Referring to claim 57, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 1), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); and (b) a second device which transmits a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1), said server including: (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

301. Referring to claim 58, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses (e) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

302. Referring to claim 59, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

303. Referring to claim 60, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

304. Referring to claim 61, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user

instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

305. Referring to claim 62, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

306. Referring to claim 63, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 1), said terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); and (b) a second device which transmits a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1), said server including: (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 2); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

307. Referring to claim 64, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses (c) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

308. Referring to claim 65, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

309. Referring to claim 66, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

310. Referring to claim 67, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user

instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

311. Referring to claim 68, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

312. Referring to claim 69, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which stores a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

313. Referring to claim 70, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

314. Referring to claim 71, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

315. Referring to claim 72, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 2).

316. Referring to claim 73, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

317. Referring to claim 74, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which,

when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); (d) a ninth device which, when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2); and (e) a tenth device which converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

318. Referring to claim 75, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

319. Referring to claim 76, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

320. Referring to claim 77, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user

instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

321. Referring to claim 78, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

322. Referring to claim 79, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 1); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); (d) a ninth device which, when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2); and (e) a tenth device which converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

323. Referring to claim 80, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device

receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

324. Referring to claim 81, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

325. Referring to claim 82, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

326. Referring to claim 83, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

327. Referring to claim 84, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a second device which receives an interim mail address issued in a terminal of a user, and a

threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, from said terminal (e.g., page 1); (b) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (c) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

328. Referring to claim 85, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 2).

329. Referring to claim 86, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

330. Referring to claim 87, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a second device which receives a mail address of a user, an interim mail address issued in a terminal of said user, a mail address of a mail-receiver, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, from said terminal, and stores them in a mail-address recording table (e.g., page 1); (b) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving

e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (c) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

331. Referring to claim 88, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

332. Referring to claim 89, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

333. Referring to claim 90, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

334. Referring to claim 91, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 1), comprising: (a) a second device which receives a mail address of a user, an interim mail address issued in a terminal of said user, a mail address of a mail- receiver, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, from said terminal, and stores them in a mail-address recording table (e.g., page 1); (b) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (c) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

335. Referring to claim 92, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

336. Referring to claim 93, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user

instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 2).

337. Referring to claim 94, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 2).

338. Referring to claim 95, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) determining a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid(e.g., page 1); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail- receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

339. Referring to claim 96, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

340. Referring to claim 97, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

341. Referring to claim 98, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail- receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

342. Referring to claim 99, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

343. Referring to claim 100, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

344. Referring to claim 101, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

345. Referring to claim 102, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 1); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail- receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can

transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail- address recording table in a set (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 1); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

346. Referring to claim 103, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

347. Referring to claim 104, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

348. Referring to claim 105, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when

said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

349. Referring to claim 106, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server from said terminal (e.g., page 1); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 1); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

350. Referring to claim 107, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

351. Referring to claim 108, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when

said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

352. Referring to claim 109, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid and (e.g., page 1) (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 2).

353. Referring to claim 110, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-

address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 2).

354. Referring to claim 111, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 2).

355. Referring to claim 112, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 2).

356. Referring to claim 113, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 1), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 1); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 1); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid; and (e.g., page 1) (d) when a mail address of a

transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (c.g., page 2).

357. Referring to claim 114, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (c.g., page 2).

358. Referring to claim 115, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (c.g., page 2).

359. Referring to claim 116, Hall, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Hall also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (c.g., page 2).

360. Claims 1-116 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(c) as being anticipated by Kageyama, 2003/0120656.

361. Referring to claim 1 Kageyama, discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 3); (b) determining a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 3); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 3); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

362. Referring to claim 2, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

363. Referring to claim 3, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

364. Referring to claim 4, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Kageyama also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

365. Referring to claim 5, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Kageyama also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

366. Referring to claim 6, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Kageyama also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 3); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 3); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 4); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user

out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

367. Referring to claim 7, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

368. Referring to claim 8, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

369. Referring to claim 9, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

370. Referring to claim 10, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs

invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

371. Referring to claim 11, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

372. Referring to claim 12, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 3); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail- receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail- address recording table in a set (e.g., page 3); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 4); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

373. Referring to claim 13, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

374. Referring to claim 14, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

375. Referring to claim 15, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said server receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

376. Referring to claim 16, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

377. Referring to claim 17, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

378. Referring to claim 18, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 3); (b) transmitting said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server from said terminal (e.g., page 3); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 3); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

379. Referring to claim 19, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

380. Referring to claim 20, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said

interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

381. Referring to claim 21, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

382. Referring to claim 22, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

383. Referring to claim 23, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 3); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 3); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); and (d) when a mail address of a

transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (c.g., page 4).

384. Referring to claim 24, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses the step of, (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

385. Referring to claim 25, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

386. Referring to claim 26, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

387. Referring to claim 27, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

388. Referring to claim 28, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

389. Referring to claim 29, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 3); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 3); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid,

reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

390. Referring to claim 30, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses (e) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

391. Referring to claim 31, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

392. Referring to claim 32, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and further comprising converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

393. Referring to claim 33, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Kageyama also discloses judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

394. Referring to claim 34, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Kageyama also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

395. Referring to claim 35, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Kageyama also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user (e.g., page 3), comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver, and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 3), said server including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 3); (b) a second device which stores a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 3); (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 3); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

396. Referring to claim 36, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above.

Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail

from said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

397. Referring to claim 37, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

398. Referring to claim 38, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 4).

399. Referring to claim 39, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

400. Referring to claim 40, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 3), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 3), said server

including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 3); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 3); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

401. Referring to claim 41, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said server further includes (e) a seventh system which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

402. Referring to claim 42, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail

from said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

403. Referring to claim 43, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

404. Referring to claim 44, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 4).

405. Referring to claim 45, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

406. Referring to claim 46, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 3), and a

server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 3), said server including: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 3); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 3); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

407. Referring to claim 47, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said server further includes (e) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

408. Referring to claim 48, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail

from said user, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4)

409. Referring to claim 49, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and said server further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4)

410. Referring to claim 50, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 4).

411. Referring to claim 51, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

412. Referring to claim 52, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 3), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 3), said

terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 3); and (b) an eighth device which transmits said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server (e.g., page 3), said server including: (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 3); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

413. Referring to claim 53, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

414. Referring to claim 54, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein Said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

415. Referring to claim 55, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (c.g., page 4).
416. Referring to claim 56, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).
417. Referring to claim 57, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 3), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 3), said terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 3); and (b) a second device which transmits a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 3), said server including: (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said

interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

418. Referring to claim 58, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses (e) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

419. Referring to claim 59, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

420. Referring to claim 60, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

421. Referring to claim 61, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 4).

422. Referring to claim 62, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

423. Referring to claim 63, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a system for issuing a mail address to a user, comprising a terminal through which said user makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver (e.g., page 3), and a server through which said user transmits an e-mail to said mail-receiver (e.g., page 3), said terminal including: (a) a first device which issues an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 3); and (b) a second device which transmits a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 3), said server including: (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 4); and (d) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical

with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

424. Referring to claim 64, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses (e) a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

425. Referring to claim 65, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when an e-mail addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said terminal is made in said terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

426. Referring to claim 66, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said user selects issuance of said interim mail address for transmitting an e-mail made in said

terminal, and said terminal further includes a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

427. Referring to claim 67, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 4).

428. Referring to claim 68, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

429. Referring to claim 69, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 3); (b) a second device which stores a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid (e.g., page 3); (c) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 3); and (d) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

430. Referring to claim 70, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

431. Referring to claim 71, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

432. Referring to claim 72, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 4).

433. Referring to claim 73, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

434. Referring to claim 74, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 3); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 3); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); (d) a ninth device which, when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 4); and (e) a tenth device which converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

435. Referring to claim 75, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

436. Referring to claim 76, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first

device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

437. Referring to claim 77, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 4).

438. Referring to claim 78, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

439. Referring to claim 79, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) a first device which, on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issues an interim mail address to said user (e.g., page 3); (b) a second device which records a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 3); (c) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if

the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); (d) a ninth device which, when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 4); and (e) a tenth device which converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

440. Referring to claim 80, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that said request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

441. Referring to claim 81, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said first device judges that aid request is made when said first device receives an e-mail from said user which e-mail is addressed to a mail-receiver not recorded in a user's telephone directory stored in said server, and further including a fifth device which converts a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

442. Referring to claim 82, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when

said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 4).

443. Referring to claim 83, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

444. Referring to claim 84, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) a second device which receives an interim mail address issued in a terminal of a user, and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, from said terminal (e.g., page 3); (b) a third device which judges whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 3); and (c) a fourth device which, if said interim mail address is judged valid, allows said user to make e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

445. Referring to claim 85, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 4).

446. Referring to claim 86, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said threshold can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

447. Referring to claim 87, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) a second device which receives a mail address of a user, an interim mail address issued in a terminal of said user, a mail address of a mail- receiver, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e- mails addressed to said interim mail address, from said terminal, and stores them in a mail-address recording table (e.g., page 3); (b) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); and (c) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

448. Referring to claim 88, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-

address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

449. Referring to claim 89, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 4).

450. Referring to claim 90, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said maximum number can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

451. Referring to claim 91, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a server through which e-mails are transmitted (e.g., page 3), comprising: (a) a second device which receives a mail address of a user, an interim mail address issued in a terminal of said user, a mail address of a mail-receiver, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, from said terminal, and stores them in a mail-address recording table (e.g., page 3); (b) a third device which, when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judges said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); and (c) a sixth device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table and

further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reads a mail address of said user out of said mail- address recording table, and converts said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

452. Referring to claim 92, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a seventh device which, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail-address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejects transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

453. Referring to claim 93, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said third device judges said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid, based on said mail-address recording table (e.g., page 4).

454. Referring to claim 94, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said expiration date can be varied by said user (e.g., page 4).

455. Referring to claim 95, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include:

(a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 3); (b) determining a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid(e.g., page 3); (c) judging whether said interim mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 3); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

456. Referring to claim 96, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

457. Referring to claim 97, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

458. Referring to claim 98, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail

address to said user from said server (e.g., page 3); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail- receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, into a mail-address recording table in a set (e.g., page 3); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

459. Referring to claim 99, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

460. Referring to claim 100, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

461. Referring to claim 101, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (c.g., page 4).

462. Referring to claim 102, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (c.g., page 3), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) on receipt of a request from said user to issue an interim mail address, issuing an interim mail address to said user from said server (e.g., page 3); (b) recording a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail- receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, into a mail- address recording table in a set (e.g., page 3); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid (e.g., page 3); and (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (c.g., page 4).

463. Referring to claim 103, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

464. Referring to claim 104, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

465. Referring to claim 105, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

466. Referring to claim 106, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 3); (b) transmitting said interim mail address and a threshold based on which said interim mail address is judged whether valid or invalid, to said server from said terminal (e.g., page 3); (c) judging whether said interim

mail address is valid or invalid, based on said threshold (e.g., page 3); and (d) if said interim mail address is judged valid, allowing said user to make e-mail communication with said mail-receiver through the use of said interim mail address in place of a mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

467. Referring to claim 107, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

468. Referring to claim 108, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

469. Referring to claim 109, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail-receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 3); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and a maximum number by which said user is allowed to receive e-mails addressed to said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 3); (c) when an e-

mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if the number of receiving e-mails addressed to said interim mail address is smaller than said maximum number, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid and (e.g., page 3) (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

470. Referring to claim 110, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

471. Referring to claim 111, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

472. Referring to claim 112, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

473. Referring to claim 113, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses a program for causing a computer to carry out a method of issuing a mail address to a user who makes e-mail communication with a mail- receiver through a server (e.g., page 3), wherein steps executed by said computer in accordance with said program include: (a) issuing an interim mail address in a terminal of said user (e.g., page 3); (b) transmitting a mail address of said user, a mail address of said mail-receiver, said interim mail address, and an expiration date by which said user can transmit an e-mail having said interim mail address, to a mail-address recording table stored in said server (e.g., page 3); (c) when an e-mail addressed to said interim mail address is received at said server, if it is within said expiration date, judging said interim mail address of the received e-mail valid; and (e.g., page 3) (d) when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table and further when said interim mail address is judged valid, reading a mail address of said user out of said mail-address recording table, and converting said interim mail address to said mail address of said user (e.g., page 4).

474. Referring to claim 114, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include, when a mail address of a transmitter of the received e-mail is not identical with a mail address of said mail-receiver recorded in said mail- address recording table, or when said interim mail address is judged invalid, rejecting transmission of the received e-mail to said user (e.g., page 4).

475. Referring to claim 115, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include converting a mail address of a transmitter in said e-mail received from said user, into said interim mail address (e.g., page 4).

476. Referring to claim 116, Kageyama, discloses the claimed limitations as disclosed above. Kageyama also discloses wherein said steps further include judging said interim mail address invalid when said user instructs invalidation of said interim mail address, even if said interim mail address is judged valid in said step (c) (e.g., page 4).

Conclusion

In order to expedite the prosecution of this case, multiple references are used for the rejections to demonstrate that several references disclose the claimed subject matter of the claims.

Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers and/or paragraphs and/or sections and/or page numbers in the reference(s) as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety, as potentially teaching, all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage, as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haresh Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3973. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn, can be reached at (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Haresh N. Patel/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2154

3/28/08